# THE MOST AWFUL HURRICANE IN AMERICAN HISTORY FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

# ESIES WEEKLY

Vol. XCL.—No. 2351.
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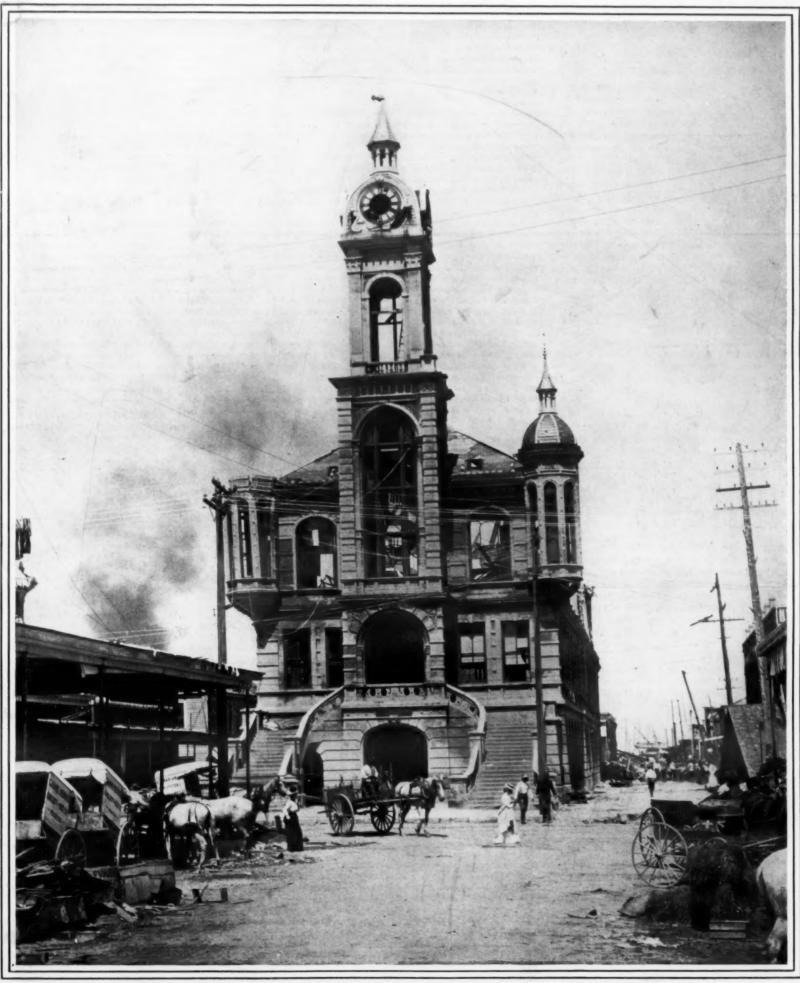
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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

PRICE, 10 CENTS. 44.00 YEARLY. Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post-Office.



THE GRIM SKELETON OF GALVESTON'S CITY HALL ONLY REMAINS.

THE FURY OF THE HURRICANE SHOWN BY THE BATTERED CONDITION OF THIS WELL-KNOWN LANDMARK. PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY OUR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER.

#### LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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#### Are the Chinese Boxers to Blame?

(Contributed Article to Leslie's Weekly.)



THE REV. THOMAS MARSHALL, D.D., FIKLD SECRETARY OF THE PRESETTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

For their cruelty, yes. For the defense of their native country, no.

Something more than mere sentiment must guide us in our investigation of this question, if we would reach a correct conclusion.

The Boxers are a secret society, meeting together under this assumed, innocent name, ostensibly for athletic drill, but really for the purpose of organizing into bands and companies

having one avowed object, namely, the expulsion of the foreigner from their country, and the preservation of "China for the Chinese." In their present active state they first appeared in the province of Shantung for the purpose of opposing German aggression. The fact is that the Chinese have become alarmed by the demands of foreign Powers for Chinese territory, and are attempting to save the empire from disintegration. Can we, who have been taught from our childhood to love and defend our native land, blame the Chinese yeomanry for defending theirs?

Let us look at a few facts. When the Japanese, in their late war with China, had subdued and held, as a trophy of victory, Port Arthur, China's best naval station, Russia called to her aid Germany and France, and the combined fleets of these three powerful nations made a demonstration before Port Arthur. Russia then ventured only a suggestion to the Japanese government, which in reality was a warning, that in her settlement with China Japan should ask less land and more money. The frightened Japanese were not slow to take the hint. They at once surrendered Port Arthur and the conquered territory, and were content with a little more ready cash with the cession of Formosa to their domain. As soon as Russia had compelled Japan to evacuate Port Arthur she virtually said to China: " Now we have saved to you the graves of your fathers and have driven the hated Japanese from your sacred soil. We have restored to you the country they had conquered. We have saved to you Port Arthur, your best naval station. As a reward for our timely aid and neighborly kindness we propose to take, for our reward, Port Arthur, giving you the privilege of keeping some of your ships there, if you choose." China was too wise, in her weak and crippled condition, to resist.

The British were alarmed by the advantage given to Russia, and more than suggested that if China would surrender her next best naval station, Wei Hai-Wei, to England her wounded feelings would be healed. To this significant suggestion China was compelled to yield, and with great reluctance she passed that fine port over to Great Britain. This was done April 2d, 1898. The pride of Germany was greatly wounded by the advantage thus given to Russia and Great Britain, her two greatest rivals. Two of her subjects, Roman Catholic missionaries, had in some way become involved in a difficulty in the province of Shantung, and had been murdered by an infuriated mob. Germany made this a pretext for demanding a large indemnity. Accordingly she sailed her men-of-war into the Bay of Kiao Chow and took violent possession of that port, with ample country around. The marines went on shore and pressed their demands on the Chinese, shooting to death those who attempted to resist their lawless acts. France, emboldened by what Russia, Great Britain, and Germany had plundered from China, and not content with her booty already filched away in Yun Nan, made other demands, and in 1899-99 took possession of the Bay of Kwang Chow-Wan and the two islands commanding the entrance of that bay, and opposite Hainan. The cost in blood and treasure for the unhallowed acts and gains of Europe's robber nations will be immense.

In considering the attitude of the Chinese toward those
(Continued on page 218.)

#### Danger-signals for Republicans.

The Republicans rolled up large pluralities in both Vermont and Maine in the recent canvasses. Their lead in the former State was about 32,000, and in the latter over 33,000. In each instance the Republican margin is broader than it ever was before in an election for Governor, except in September, 1896. As compared with that year, however, there was a considerable falling off this time. This Republican shrinkage was marked in Maine.

In both Vermont and Maine the Republican vote decreased this year, and the Democratic vote increased, as compared with the figures of four years ago. The change in the case of Maine has been great enough to cause uneasiness among Republicans. A like percentage of change in all the other States in November would give the Democrats Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, North Dakota, California, and Oregon, of the States which the Republicans carried for President in 1896. Of course a change of anything like these dimensions would give Bryan a large majority in the electoral college.

Nobody imagines that there will be any such change in November, as compared with the same time four years ago, as that which has been made in the Governorship canvasses of Maine between the election just held and that which took place in September, 1896 But a change of only half that extent would be perilous to the Republicans.

Maine's election figures in September of Presidential years are not at all times, however, an absolutely reliable indicator of the drift of partisan sentiment all over the country. When the Democratic-Greenback coalition elected Plaisted Governor in September, 1880, terror was struck into the hearts of the Republicans all over the country, and the Democrats were correspondingly jubilant. The Republicans rallied, though, immediately afterward. Arthur, the candidate for Vice-President, prevailed on Grant and Conkling to enter the canvass, Republicans regained courage, and this, combined with Hancock's indiscreet talk about the tariff being a "local issue," gave the victory to Garfield in November. The Republicans carried Maine in that mouth by almost 9,000, although it gave a plurality of 189 to the fusionists two months earlier.

One fact, at all events, is made plain by the Vermont and Maine election figures, and that is that the Republican majority in none of the States east of the Mississippi will be as large as it was in 1896. Some of these States—Kentucky and Maryland pretty certainly, and Indiana and West Virginia possibly—may be lost to the Republicans. West of the Mississippi the Republicans are likely to make gains. They are reasonably certain to carry Kansas and South Dakota, which Bryan had in 1896, but which the Republicans have won since then. The expansion issue is likely to give the Republicans Wyoming and Idaho, and will almost certainly give them Washington. Two of these States—Washington and Wyoming—which went to Bryan four years ago have been carried since by the Republicans.

There may be a shifting of party supremacy in different sections of the country, the Democrats making gains in the middle West and on the Atlantic coast, and the Republicans capturing Bryan States in the far West and on the Pacific slope. But the Republicans are being seriously affected by their apathy. Anything like over-confidence or indifference on the Republican side between this time and November might make Bryan the part President.

#### The Hurricane-Texas, September 8th, 1900.

From coral caves and ocean floors,
Where ancient pirates sleep,
The spirit of the storm awoke
And breathed upon the deep.
It wrapped about its angry brow
A veil of driving rain,
And frightened ships in terror fled
Before the hurricane.

It swept across the windy gulf
Upon a tidal wave;
Black cloud and foaming water met
To plan the Texan's grave.
From Sabine Pass to Galveston,
As sickles cut the grain,
A path of level ruin lay
Bebind the hurricane.

With crape across her widowed breast
And ashes on her head,
Among the wrecks of happy homes
The Lone Star mourns her dead.
Still folded in a leaden shroud,
It seeks below the main
Its gleaming bed of sailors' bones—
The sated hurricane.

But, Texas, lift thy noble head;
Through all thy native land
Thy brothers of the North and South
Extend a helping hand.
Already through the flying clouds
In beauty bright again
Thy silver star triumphant shines
Above the hurricane.
MINCA IRVING

# An Object-lesson in Expansion. California has just been celebrating the fiftieth anniverry of its entrance into the family of American States. The

CALIFORNIA has just been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its entrance into the family of American States. The event which it has commemorated was one of the great landmarks in the history of the United States, and the whole country ought to have been interested in its celebration.

On September 9th, 1850, President Fillmore placed his signature to the bill admitting California into the Union as a free State. Because it adopted a constitution excluding slavery the South opposed its admission to Statehood. The South opposed its admission because there were at that time fifteen free and fifteen slave States, and California's entrance as a free State would forever break the balance between the sections which the Southern leaders had preserved for half a century, and give the North a preponderance in the Senate which could never be overcome by the South.

The contest of 1849-50 in Congress over California's admission forced the series of adjustments and concessions collect-

ively called the compromise of 1850, carried through by Clay, the great pacificator, which was the last of the deals and bargains between the North and the South on the slavery issue; the next contest, that on the creation of the Territory of Kansas, being a prelude to the John Brown Harper's Ferry demonstration of 1859, the rupture of the Democratic party in the Charleston convention of 1860, the victory of Lincoln in November of that year, secession and civil war in 1861, and the abolition of slavery by the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 and the Thirteenth Amendment of 1865.

In the annals of social development nothing in the world's history surpasses the record of California and the rest of the Pacific coast in the past half-century. There were only 5,000 or 6,000 persons in California, exclusive of the Indians, at the beginning of 1848. The gold discovery on January 24th of that year, and California's cession to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo one week later, before the gold find was known either in this country or in Mexico, altered California's destiny and profoundly affected the world's history. Since that memorable January morning in 1848 when the grains of shining dust were discovered in the race-way of Sutter's mill, on the American Fork, California has produced \$1,500,000,000 of gold, or one-fifth of all the gold found by all the world since time began. The stimulus which this tremendous gold output has given to the business activities of every nation under the sun is immeasurable and incalculable.

The handful of whites in California at the beginning of 1848 was swelled by the in-rush from all over the world which the gold discovery incited until, at the time of California's admission as a State in 1850, it had 92,000 inhabitants. California's present population is probably 1,500,000. The entire Pacific coast has 3,000,000 inhabitants. The census report gives San Francisco a population of 343,000 this year. Sacramento, Portland, Los Augeles, Seattle, Tacoma, and other Pacific coast cities are also mounting toward high figures. The great expansion of America's trade with China, Japan, and the rest of Asia which is certain to take place within the next few years, and which is bound to continue, will ultimately scatter New Yorks, Bostons, Philadelphias, and Baltimores all along the Pacific coast from San Diego Bay to the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

#### The Plain Truth.

Nothing has been done for the regeneration and Americanization of Cuba of more immediate and practical value than the transfer to this country, for a brief period of instruction and sight-seeing, of twelve hundred Cuban school-teachers. All reports go to show that the sojourn of the teachers at Cambridge, as well as their visits to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, were productive of the happiest results. If the future of Cuba could be made to rest chiefly on the leadership of the bright, energetic, and capable young men and women who composed this visiting body there would be absolutely no need to fear that the Pearl of the Antilles would not enjoy a wise and stable government and her people be prosperous and contented. It is certain, in any case, as an outcome of the Cambridge experiment, that the rising generation of Cubans will have the guidance of a body of teachers thoroughly infused with the best American ideas of life and government.

A great deal of confusion evidently exists in the American mind in regard to the proper use of the more or less honorary appellation "Esq." Some restrict its use to members of the legal profession, but the larger number of people apply the term indiscriminately to masculine names as fancy or impulse may chance to dictate. No rule appears to exist in regard to the matter, although in the interests of propriety and precision of language there ought to be some rule. Perhaps a recent order issued to the clerks of the English post-office department may be helpful in this direction. This order is to the effect that "Esq." shall be used in the future in addressing all male correspondents unless they "are evidently laboring men, personal servants, or tradesmen." In case of doubt the "Esq." must be used. Depositors in savings-banks are not entitled to the "Esq." It is not easy to see just why some of these exceptions have been made, but what would be the good of a rule if there were no exceptions?

Civilization is shamed by the authenticated reports, not only of looting, by some of the allied forces in China, but also of the most horrible outrages on women and children, including their wanton slaughter, without the slightest provocation. Dispatches tell of peaceful, innocent Chinese coolies, killed by the invading troops under the most atrocious conditions, and of women who committed suicide to escape the outrageous conduct of some of the European soldiers, especially the Russians. It is to the lasting credit of the American and Japanese troops that no complaints are heard concerning them, and that they did their best to put an end to the looting. The denials of reports of Russian outrages first heard are heard no longer. The lamented General Liscum, before his death, in an interview with our chief special artist in China, Sydney Adamson, spoke most bitterly of the murderous conduct of the Cossacks at Tien-Tsin; and news dispatches from Peking as late as September 5th state that General Chaffee expressed his indignation over the conduct of some of the troops, declaring that he could not have believed that any city would ever be given over so completely to looters. General Chaffee made an effort to obtain the co-operation of some of the and, strange to say, found his best friend and ally in the commander of the Japanese forces. It is not necessary to point out that the cause of civilization, which the allied Powers purport to represent, must suffer greatly from the criminal misconduct of the troops at Tien-Tsin and Peking. China will very properly inquire, when we present our demands for indemnity for its wrongs to Europeans, whether we are not barbarians, and if it be any worse for ignorant Chinamen to kill innocent missionaries and their families than for the trained soldiers of enlightened Europe to turn their muskets upon helpless coolies and children. and to outrage and oput to the bayonet defenseless women, against whom no charge of complicity in the Boxer outbreak could possibly have been made. Civilization follows the American flag, thank God! but as much, it appears, cannot be said of the flags of some of the other great nations.

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# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

In western Oklahoma lives a timid little Cheyenne Indian girl, Fannie Whirlwind, who owns a dress worth not less than \$1,500. Few girls,



FANNIE WHIRLWIND, IN HER \$1,500

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mer id of even in homes of wealth in Eastern States, have such a costly garment in their wardrobe. Fannie Whirlwind is the daughter of Chief Whirlwind, a noted leader of his tribe before his death. Her dress. of buckskin, is covered with 840 ivory elk-teeth. The dress is said to be 200 years old, and is a tribal treasure. One elk produces only two such teeth as are on this dress, which represents the slaughter of 420 elk by her tribesmen when elk were numerous in the West. Elk teeth have always been an equiv-

alent of cash among Western Indians, who gambled with them, and in estimating wealth counted elk-teeth as they did ponies. A few years ago elk-teeth were plentiful among Indians in western Oklahoma, and good ones could be bought from Indian traders at fifty cents each. As the country became more settled the Indians were preyed upon to a greater extent by white men, who robbed them in many ways. The Indians grew so needy that often they pawned their most precious relics to get money for food. Traders were unscrupulous and sold articles in their keeping before redemption, getting fancy prices themselves and giving the Indians only a pittance. In this way a trade in elk-teeth with Eastern cities was built up. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a secret association of theatrical and professional men, use elk-teeth as an insignia for watch-charms, and the growth of this order has increased the demand for elk-teeth. Prices have advanced until now elkteeth are worth at retail from \$2 to \$4 each. In the base of each tooth the Indians drilled a small hole, by which the tooth was fastened to their costumes. For some reason they allowed the blood of the elk to remain on the teeth, and even after years of use as ornaments many teeth bear purple stains. In a year or two it will be impossible to buy elk-teeth in Oklahor Fannie Whirlwind has refused an offer of nearly \$1,000 for her

The most remarkable prodigy ever known to billiards is Willie Hoppe, of Cornwall Landing, N. Y., who, though only



WILLIE HOPPE, THE BOY CHAMPION OF BILLIARDS

eleven years old, is such a marvel at the game that he can more than hold his own with the best professional players. He has just returned from a Western trip with a record which a billiardist six times his age might envy. In his extensive Western tour he met and defeated such men as Bert Saylor, Sutton, Schaefer, and Voscous, the Spanish expert, while during his whole trip not an amateur with whom he played scored a victory over the lad. In New Orleans, Mem-St. Louis

Kansas City, and Chicago his playing elicited much commendation. He is as much at home while playing the game as if he were playing ball. The most difficult plays are easily mastered by him, as was proved by his record in Green's Academy, in Chicago. His best average was 33 1-3, making an unfinished run of 156 at fourteen-inch balk-line. He made 200 points when playing Schaefer, and in two innings scored an average of 100 Willie is at present at his home at Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson, where he is preparing himself for a tour next winter. He entertained your representative, who called upon him recently, with an account of his Western trip and how he first came to play billiards. "I haven't been playing billiards so very long. When I was six years old my brother Frank, who is two years older than I, taught me to play pool, which is, of course, very much similar to billiards. I practiced every day, and was soon able to give my brother points. Some of my father's friends wanted us to play in public, and we gave our first exhibition in Daly's billiard-parlors, where we sur prised our friends. This exhibition was such a success that my father decided to take us on the road, and we toured the United States for two years, giving exhibitions of skillful pool playing quently called upon to preside at corner-stone layings and other

in nearly every large city. Soon after the completion of our second tour I met a billiard expert who offered to teach me to play billiards; this offer I gladly accepted, as I was very much interested in the game. I worked very hard and learned rapidly. Encouraged by my success, I gave up pool and took up billiards. My brother and I then gave combination pool and billiard exhibitions until last fall, when Mr. Daly, of New York, engaged me for three months in his billiard-parlors, where I made fast progress, learning many points from experts who would drop in and take a game with me for fun. I am now practicing at home, getting in training for the fall, when I exect to enter a match with several professionals to contest for the championship."

-The election of Dr. John F. Hill as Governor of Maine by a plurality of over 30,000, brought joy to the Republican heart, as it indicated that the



DR. JOHN F. HILL, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF MAINE.

voters of the country were ready to indorse with their votes the administration of President McKinley. The autumn elections in Maine and Verment have always been regarded as good political barometers. They have generally indicated the result of the November elections to follow. When Maine and Vermont give the national administration a thirty-thousand plurality in September political managers think they know what to expect at the later elections, when the Presi-

dency is at stake. Unless all signs fail, the Vermont and Maine elections foretell Republican success in November. Dr. Hill, the new Governor of the Pine Tree State, is a man of fifty-five, and although a practicing physician, is better known as a successful publisher. He resides at Augusta, and is well versed in political affairs. At present he is a member of the Governor's Council, and has been a member of both branches of the Maine Legislature. Dr. Hill resides in the old mansion occupied by the late James G. Blaine.

Not the least interesting among the weddings in European royal circles announced to take place before the snows of winter fall, is that of Prince Albert of Flanders, the future King of Belgium, to the Duchess Elizabeth, in Bavaria. This is said to be a real love match—a thing which cannot often be said of royal unions. The prince and the duchess have similar and congenial tastes, both being highly educated and fond of literature, music, and art. The duchess is described as a strikingly attractive young woman. She has a long, oval face, with fine features, and boasts of hair of a pale golden tint that surrounds her head like an aureole. She has traveled extensively with her father and mother, one of her trips extending into the interior of Siberia. Music is a passion with her, and she is an accomplished violinist. As a horsewoman she is without fear,





A FUTURE KING AND HIS BRIDE.

and is said to ride as well and gracefully as her aunt, the late Empress of Austria. Prince Albert is the second son of the Count of Flanders, the younger brother of King Leopold II. As that monarch's only son and the count's first-born died, Prince Albert is the first in line of succession to the Belgian throne

-Among the congratulations that were showered upon the Prince of Wales after his fortunate escape from the hand of au



THE PRINCE OF WALES, AS MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER OF BRITISH MASONS

ish Free Masons, who owe him not only their allegiance as their future king, but who have also learned to regard him with esteem and affection as their most worshipful grand mas This preferment which his countrymen and brother Masons have given him, the prince seems to treasure very highly, and the distinguished position which he holds in the mystic order is evidently not regarded as a merely nominal one. As the prince is fre

assassin, there were

none more hearty or

which came from Brit-

sincere than

functions of that kind, it is fitting and well that he should have a Free Mason's right to the use of the trowel. It helps also to give the prince a firmer hold upon the affections of the people of all classes-a very important consideration for a man who may some day sway the British sceptre.

The most sensational incident of the sensational Democratic convention at Kansas City was the eloquent and soul-

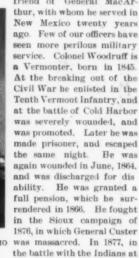


THE HON. WEBSTER DAVIS, BOER CHAMPION AND RECENT CON-VERT TO DEMOCRACY.

stirring speech of Webster Davis, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior under President McKinley, in which he pleaded the cause of the Boers and. at the same time, announced his conversion to Democ racy. As a specimen of popular and captivating oratory the speech was magnificent, and it is not surprising that it electrified and delighted the vast audience in the convention hall as nothing else had done. The plea for the Boers vas a masterpiece of pathos and emo-

tional eloquence. As Mr. Davis is about to enter the lecture field many will have an opportunity to hear him and learn for themselves his undoubted gifts as a public speaker. Kansas City has been Mr. Davis's home for a number of years. Here he lives in a modest little house with his mother, to whom he is devotedly attached, and for whose sake, it is said, he has to this day remained a bachelor. Deprived, through poverty, of educa tional opportunities in his boyhood, Mr. Davis has stored up knowledge by careful and earnest reading, and, next to his mother, his most constant and loved companions are his books. He has served as mayor of Kansas City and in other prominent positions, civil and political, and is generally known as a man of tireless energy, strong impulses, and large ambitions.

-Colonel C. A. Woodruff, who has gone to Manila as chief of the commissary department of the Pacific, is a close personal friend of General MacAr-



Big Hole, Colonel Woodruff



COLONEL C. A. WOODRUFF, WHO was massacred. In 1877, in

received six bullets in his body. For gallantry he was made captain. He passed rapidly to the position of acting commissary-general of subsistence, United States Army, and by special request of his old friend, General MacArthur, be has been transferred to Manila as chief of the commissary department for the Philippines. His oldest son, Lieutenant James A. Woodruff, was graduated at West Point a year ago at the head of a class of seventy-two. Colonel Woodruff is an orator of no mean

-If Spain has a boy-king and Holland a girl queen, the smaller German state of Saxe-Coburg Gotha may now claim as



PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG GOTHA.

young a ruler in the person of Prince Charles Edward, who came quite suddenly to this distinction on the recent death of his uncle, the late Duke of Albany, Queen Victoria's third son. The new duke is only sixteen years of age. but is said to be a well develhealthy. oped, and bighly intel-ligent young fellow, with every promise of making a wise and popular leader of the people. He will not ssume full authority until be reaches his majority, leaving the management of state

affairs to a regent, Prince Ernst. In the meanwhile the prince will finish his course of study at the school for cadets in Potsdam, then go to Bonn University, and finally see a little service in the German army before assuming the duties and responsibilities of a reigning prince,



MASS OF WRECKAGE AT THE CORNER OF TWENTY-FIRST AND P STREETS.



FRIGHTFUL RUIN DISCLOSED ON TWENTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR P.



DESOLATION AT TWENTY-FIRST AND N 1/4 STREETS -THE GRAVE INDICATES WHERE CODIES WERE QUICKLY INTERRED AFTER THE HURRICANE.



A HOUSE LIFTED FROM ITS FOUNDATION AND THROWN ACROSS THE STREET-CAR TRACKS.



THE HURLING WIND TOSSES HALF OF ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, ON K STREET, INTO AN ADJOINING YARD.

#### HAVOC AMONG THE HAPPY HOMES IN THE WEST END OF GALVESTON.

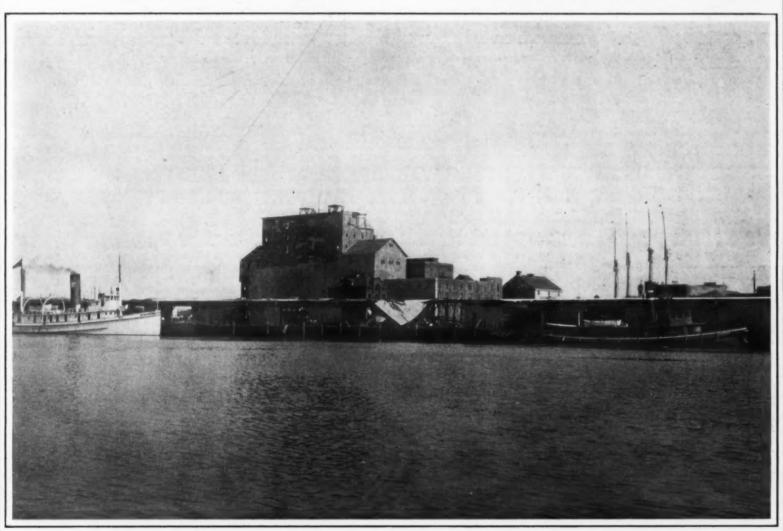
THIS PART OF THE CITY WAS OCCUPIED BY PERSONS OF MODERATE MEANS, MANY OF WHOM OWNED THEIR LITTLE HOMES—ENORMOUS DESTRUCTION OF LIFE OCCURRED HERE—THE WRECKAGE BROKE THE FORCE OF THE WATERS ADVANCING ON THE BETTER PART OF THE CITY.—PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY ITS STAJF CORRESPONDENT.



WRECK OF THE SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.



RUINS OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, GIFT OF H. ROSENBERG.



THE WIND- AND WAVE-SWEPT WHARF, UNDER WHICH HUNDREDS OF BODIES WERE FLOATING FOR DAYS AFTER THE HURRICANE.



WHAT WAS LEFT OF ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC INFIRMARY, WHERE 3,000 SURVIVORS WERE SHELTERED, MANY OF THEM FLOATING INTO THE SECOND STORY WINDOWS ON THE TIDAL WAVE.



JOHN SEALY HOSPITAL, WITH THE NURSES' QUARTERS ON THE LEFT, WHERE MANY SUFFERING ONES WERE CARED FOR.

#### THE BLIGHTING FORCE OF THE HURRICANE IN THE EAST END OF GALVESTON.

THE MOST SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS WERE UTTERLY UNABLE TO WITHSTAND THE FURY OF THE STORM, PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY OUR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER.

# The Most Calamitous Storm in Our History.



THE ONCE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE SECTION OF GALVESTON IN ALL ITS PRESENT DESOLATION.

THE WEST INDIA HURRICANE'S WRATH—THE TEMPEST WHICH DESTROYED THE GREATER PART OF GALVESTON, AND WHICH VISITED MANY OTHER POINTS ON THE GULF COAST.

By an ominous coincidence, the census report which told of the large increase in Galveston's inhabitants, and which indicated its great growth in property and prosperity, came to the country almost simultaneously with the descent on that city of the hurricane and tidal wave which wiped out much of its prosperity, property, and life. The story of the rise, sweep, and destructiveness of this tempest, and of the immense area which it covered, is one of the most stirring and appalling in the annals of American catastrophes. It will be told in outline here.

Take a map of the Western hemisphere, and let your eye range down to a spot about midway between the tenth and fifteenth parallels of north latitude, and between the sixtieth and sixty-fifth meridiaus of longitude west from Greenwich. Down at the lower end of the crescent-shaped stream of the Lesser Antilles on that part of the map, and just off the northern coast of Venezuela, you will see a cluster of tiny points called the Windward Islands. There is the spot at which the storm first came into view.

The storm did not originate at that point. Probably it gathered far down in the southern seas, outside of the circle of human observation. It was in the neighborhood of the Windward Islands, however, where it was first seen. From the moment at which it was first descried, hough, down at the southern end of the Lesser Antilles, until, two weeks later, it swept out into the Atlantic again off over the Gulf of St. Lawreuce, after traversing the greater part of North America, it was scanned as eagerly, and its movements were noted as a curately, as the astronomers of the world watched Halley's comet in 1835, after its return from its seventy-six years' journey in outer space, and as it will be watched when it makes its next visit to the solar system in 1911. Every mile of its progres first northwesterly, then westerly, northwesterly, northerly and northeasterly, was noted by the officials of the weather bureau, and warnings of its approach were given half a day or a day ahead of its visit; though the bureau first thought it would go north along the Atlantic coast from Florida instead of swinging westward from that point and sweeping along the gulf.

On August 30th the storm was first noticed, and warning was sent to Cuba on that day that a burricane from the Lesse Antilles was approaching, although none of the weather observers had any conception of the fury which it was to develop when it struck the northerly coast of the gulf. On August 31st it was south and east of the island of San Domingo. It was at Jamaica on September 2d, crossed Cuba on September 4th, midway between Cienfuegos and Havana, generating a deluge of rain in that island, and on the 6th it was roaring along the southern and western coast of Florida. The weather-bureau men, thinking the storm would swing northward along the coast from Florida to New York and Maine, sent out warnings to shippers along the Atlantic thirty six hours ahead of the sup posed time of its appearance, but the tempest turned westward when it struck Key West. It tore along the gulf due west from the southerly point of Florida, only its northerly verge reaching Mobile and New Orleans, though devastating the whole of the islands in the gulf and much of the coast line from the Florida Keys to the bay of Corpus Christi. On the afternoon of Saturday, September 8th, it struck Galveston centrally, with a force which had been constantly increasing since its d ward from Florida, and in a few hours the city was in ruins.

Galveston, situated on Galveston Island, a low-lying sand-spit, which is about thirty miles long and three miles wide, at the mouth of Galveston Bay, with the island ranging from five to ten feet above the waters of the bay when at mean high tide, has a situation which invites disaster from such tempests as that which burst upon her on September 8th. Warned for more than thirty-six hours that the storm was approaching, the people of doomed Galveston, with characteristic American hardihood and skepticism, neglected to go over to the main land, and disregarded the portents of disaster and did the inhabitants of fated Pompeii, as described in Macaulay's stirring verse, who laughed at the rumblings and mutterings of Vesuvius which incited the birds and beasts of the mountain to flee to places of safety.

Man only mocks the peril. Man alone Defies the sulphurous flame, the warning groan. While instinct, humbler guardian, wakes and saves, Prond reason sleeps, nor knows the doom it braves

A dispatch sent out from the weather station at Galveston on the afternoon of Saturday. September 8th, at 3:40 o'clock, which was the last word received from that city by the outside world until after the storm, reported a wind blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. It was the last word which would ever be sent from that particular station, for it was swept away in the deluge which came soon afterward. A few minutes after Galveston's weather station reported its "All's well," a roar and a succession of booms like the discharge of hundreds of pieces of heavy artillery came to the ears of the Galvestonians from the east and the south. It was the hurricane, sweeping before it the piled-up waters into a gigantic tidal wave ten or twelve feet high. The Gulf of Mexico was hurled upon the fated city. Then—chaos, annihilation, ruin.

The tidal wave swept the buildings from their frail, sandy foundations. Many of those which resisted the force of the waters were thrown down by the furious winds, which rose to 110 miles an hour. Through the night of the 8th and the early morning hours of the 9th, Galveston Island, with its city of 37,000 souls and of scores of millions of dollars of property, was a seething sea. Then came the slow subsidence of the waters, the burricane meanwhile having swept onward to wreak its havoc in other regions.

The sun of Sunday, September 9th, rose on the saddest sight that Galveston ever saw. Almost all of the residence portion of the city was in ruin. Much of the business quarter was irretrievably destroyed. The piers were swept away, shipping was driven upon the beach or hurled out into the gulf and sunk. Warehouses, churches, schools, bridges, docks, railroad-stations, the tracks of the railroads in many instances, with locomotives and cars, hovels and mansions, the homes of the low and the high indiscriminately, were blotted out, and over a considerable part of the city all land-marks were obliterated, as

With equal pace, impartial fate, Knocks at the palace as the cottage gate.

But Galveston's most serious of all losses was its loss of life. The destruction of property in the city and its suburbs has been put at about \$30,000,000. This is exceeded by the property loss in the big Boston fire of 1872, which was \$80,000,000. It is far below the destruction of property in the Chicago conflagration of 1871, which was \$190,000,000. The fire in New York City away back in 1835 equaled this Galveston total in destructive-

In loss of life, however, the Galveston catastrophe far surpassed all the other calamities which ever occurred in the United States. And destruction of life is more appalling than destruction of property. The number of deaths in and immediately around that city is placed at figures ranging from 5,000 to 8,000. The loss of life in the New York fire of 1835 was about thirty. It was fifty in the Boston fire, and 200 in the fire in Chicago. The destruction of life at the Johnstown inundation of 1889, which headed the list in American calamities along until this time, was 2,150, but the Galveston total far exceeds that figure.

Galveston's death-list of a few hours on that fatal afternoon and night of September 8th is twice as large as the number of British soldiers who were killed or who died from wounds in the eleven months of the Boer war. Several times as many persons were killed in the Galveston cataclysm as lost their lives on the American side in the war of 1898 against Spain, and in that of 1899–1900 with the Filipinos. The destruction by the earthquake in Charleston in 1886 – forty-one lives and \$5,000,000 of property—and by the tornade in St. Louis in 1896–400 lives and \$10,000,000 of property—each of which catastrophes appalled the country at the time, was trivial compared with that just inflicted on Galveston.

This, of course, does not mean the end of Galveston. It is the most important port of the Southern States except Baltimore and New Orleans. The greater part of the country between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, and south of St. Louis,

is vitally interested in the maintenance of this great port. It is an important and growing railroad centre. Vast financial interests are involved in the welfare and progress or this greatest of Texas cities. Its people will not be cast down by this calamity, no more than were those of Chicago, who now have a city more than five times as large and more than ten times as wealthy and influential as the one which was blotted out by the conflagration of 1871

A few days before the disaster the census bureau reported that Galveston had a population of 37,789, which was an increase of 29,93 per cent. since 1890. This indicates an expansion in business and a growth in general prosperity which will be checked only momentarily by its present affliction. A larger, greater, and more beautiful Galveston will quickly rise on the ruins of the old.

Considerable damage was done at Houston, just north of Galveston, and along the gulf coast as far west as Corpus Christi, which marked the western verge of the burricane's course. Destruction was caused at various points through Texas, Oklahoma, and Iowa. On the lakes much damage was done to shipping, and some lives were lost. In all those places together, though, the destruction was small in comparison to that wreaked on Galveston. In St. Louis, which marked the easterly edge of the storm in its course to the north and the northeast, the wind was at the rate of forty-eight miles an hour for a short time. On the lake coast of Illinois, Ohio, and New York, as the storm passed through those regions, the wind blew at the rate of fifty miles. There was a forty-five-mile gale in New York City as the hurricane, which had that point on its southerly verge, passed eastward into the Atlantic.

In the immense stretch of country which it traversed, and in the great number of times which it changed its direction from the day when it made its appearance off the Windward Islands until it was deflected at the Florida Keys, as well as in the havoc which it caused, the hurricane of the closing days of August and the opening days of September, 1900, will be mem-Its general course, orable in the annals of American tempests. however, after leaving Florida was that of a parabola, which is the usual contour of West India hurricanes. With Galveston With Galveston as its vertex, it swung northwesterly, and then, in succession, northerly and northeasterly, reaching central Texas on September 9th, Oklahoma on the 10th, Kansas and Missouri on the 11th, and Lake Michigan on the 12th. It passed northeastwardly along the basin of the lakes and the St. Lawrence on the 13th, and vanished near Newfoundland on the 14th, traversing a distance of more than 6,000 miles from the day on which it was first descried at the southeastern extremity of the Caribbean Sea until, sweeping out through the Strait of Belle Isle, it was lost in the northern Atlantic.

#### Are the Chinese Boxers to Blame?

(Continued from page 214.)

who, either by pretext or by open fraud, have been robbing them of their country, let us illustrate: Supposing France should come to the United States and demand New Orleans, and threaten to Russia demands Fortress Monroe, and defies us with great show of violence. Great Britain next, with great pretense, lays claim to New York and Brooklyn, on the ground of "sphere of influence," in order that she may be equal to Russia. Then comes Germany and demands Boston, lest her lofty pride be All these strongholds and coast defenses fall, one after another, and pass out of our hands, because the government is not able to cope with these more pretentious and powerful antagonists. Should such circumstances transpire in our country, "the spirit of 1776" would soon manifest itself. The toiling yeomanry of the nation would be up in arms. farmer would leave the half-gathered harvest, the cowboy would leave the ranch. From the shop, the factory, the counting-room, the college, the university, from every nook and corner of the land, would come a vast army for defense, with the

avowed purpose of driving the hated foreigners from our

Such an army would, like our sires of old, be called patriots: nor would it be at all strange if the President should approve by joining with them the regular army of the United States. Nor would anything else be expected than that such an army of patriots, embittered by the unrighteous acts inflicted on us by foreign nations, should sweep on to Washington and make the representatives of those governments that had not only wronged us, but robbed us, first to feel the fury of their vengeance. We are proud of the position taken by the United States and voiced by Secretary Hay to the nations of the world, namely, that "the United States has no other interest in China than to help her to restore order to the empire and to protect American citi-Our boasted Christian civilization demands that we do this. As a friend to China, and as an act of simple justice to American citizens resident or traveling in China, our government can do no less

It was a restatement of the sentiment of the Golden Rule that the Chinese of California embodied in the resolutions that they passed and sent to Secretary Hay. They declared that "the integrity of the Chinese empire, and the immunity of the soil of China from foreign encroachment, is an absolute essential of the securement of continuous peace. The Powers should unite to raise and enlighten China, not to despoil it and hold it in subjection." Put yourself in the Chinese' place, with those who have robbed you at your very gates and deliberately talk ing of seizing your country and dividing it among themselves, and whether you might be Emperor or nobleman, ordinary Chinese tradesman or Boxer, what would you do?

### Thomas marshall.

#### The Latest New Plays.

The most delightful theatrical performance in New York at this time, one which men, women, and children can all enjoy for its sweetness and light, is the little curtain-raiser felicitous ly described on the programme as "a picture in three panels," "Ib and Little Christina," at the Madison Square Theatre. The play was suggested by one of the prettiest tales of Hans Andersen, and the dramatization is by Basil Hood. It is unique and original. Each of the pictures is complete. The scene is laid in Jutland, Denmark. Love in childhood, in womanhood, and manhood is the theme, and the play is as clean and wholesome as it is delightful. Master Lores Grimm, who appears as Ib in the first scene, is by all odds the brightest child of his years on the New York stage. Holbrook Blinn, Jennie Eustace, and little Violet Holliday add to the completeness of a perfect performance. "The Husbands of Leontine," the lively French comedy which follows on the programme, is in three acts, and Charles Frohman's comedians, all of experience and well-deserved popularity, make the most of it, though I have seen French comedies which were more hilarious and stronger in plot and action. The amours of a frivolous woman furnish the basis of the plot. The woman in this instance, Leontine, is Miss Isabel Irving. She is winsome, lively, and picturesque, the freest kind of a free voman, whose love is not a passion, but a whim. Fritz Willian, , as the unfortunate husband, whose divorce does not free him from the presence and importunities of his former wife, Leontine, and E. M. Holland, as the susceptible baron who marries the divorced wife and meets no end of difficulties and embarrassments, are most in evidence in the play, though Percy Lyndal, the unemotional and unresponsive Anatole, who is forced against his will into the ridiculous attitude of an apparent lover, plays his part cleverly. No performance in the city runs more smoothly, and none bids fair to last longer than "The Husbands of Leontine." It is cast with great care, and the fact that it was staged under the direction of Joseph Humphreys is proof that nothing is lacking in that direction.

Edwin Milton Royle and his wife, Selina Fetter Royle, were both well-known players before they married, and were after-



SELINA FETTER ROYLE.

ward well-known stars on the "legitimate" stage before they took to vaudeville. Mr. Royle, a college man, went on the stage and wrote "Friends," and later "Mexico." Selina Fetter made a great hit as the widow in Bronson Howard's "Henrietta," at the Union Square Theatre, now Keith's, and in other prominent rôles, of serious character as well as in the com edy vein. Her marked talent as an actress is accompanied, as the more thoughtful critics have often remarked, by a thorough womanliness of

nature and demeanor which imbues everything that she does the witty and human little plays which Mr. Royle writes since they have become perennial "head-liners" of the Keith circuit, "Captain Impudence," "The High-ball Family," etc., Mrs. Royle is a constant delight to the public.

No manager of a new play should permit its public production until after he has heard it rehearsed from the most distant seat in the auditorium. The first production of Augustus Thomas's "Arizona," at the Herald Square, was a failure so far as those who sat in the rear seats were concerned, because they heard almost nothing of the opening dialogue, and at the close of the first act had not the faintest conception of what was going on. The strong second and third acts, which are the best in the play, were all that redeemed it in the minds of about a third of the audience, occupying the rear seats. The closing act, and especially the lachrymose final scene, are disappointing. The climax of the play is always better if it has a cheerful blend. The cast does not include notable names, and only three or four rise above mediocrity. These include Theodore Roberts as Henry Canby, a generous-hearted rough diamond, who owns the Arizona ranch where the chief incidents of the play are supposed to occur; Vincent Serrano, as Lieutenant Benton, the self-sacrificing hero; Eleanor Robson as Bonita Canbu Walter Hale as Captain Hodgman, the villain of the play, and Edgar Selwyn, who has not very much to do as a vaquero, but who does that little well. "Arizona" is not the strongest work that Mr. Thomas has produced, but it has two acts fully equal to the best of his accomplishments in the play-writing line. bids fair to enjoy a popular and profitable run.

The attraction which the foot-lights have for many ambitious young people of good society is illustrated by the case of Mr.



WALT HITCHCOCK

him the rôle of Joseph Holden in "The Choir Invisible," which they will produce at the Park Theatre, Boston, on October 1st, and, after mature deliberation, Mr. Hitchcock decided to give up a very lucrative position which he holds at the state house and follow his natural bent. He is a handsome young fellow. His one professional appearance up to date was in support of Agnes Booth, in " Afterthoughts."

Robert T. Haines, the virile young leading man who will create the rôle of Don Juan in Viola Allen's new play,

"In the Palace of the King," is a young Lochinvar of the stage who recently "came out of the West" and captured the metropolis with his excellent work in "Borderside." Mr. Haines, after graduating in law at the University of Missouri, began practicing in Kansas City. After about a year he decided that his forte was acting, and came to New York, where he entered the Lyceum School in 1891. After three or four months he left the school for the more practical experience of

managers.



a road tour with Robert Downing. He supported Thomas W Keene in standard tragedies, and James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo," and afterward played the leading rôle of John Nazare in "The Cherry Pickers." The past season Mr. Haines spent as leading man of John Albaugh's Lyceum Theatre stock company in Baltimore, playing a list of parts ranging from Ingoman to Myles O'Hara in "The Jilt"; from Billings, in "Too Much Johnson," to Young Marlowe in "She Stoops to Conquer. Liebler & Co., attracted by his work in "Borderside," originally engaged Mr. Haines for the leading rôle in Joseph Arthur's "Lost River," but being convinced that he is the actor best fitted to fill the heroic rôle of Don Juan of Austria, he has been promoted to the position of leading man with Miss

The dramatization of Winston Churchill's popular novel, Richard Carvel," was not an easy task. That is evident to the observer of the performance of the new play at the Empire Mr. Edward E. Rose, who undertook the work, no doubt did the best he could with it, and perhaps did as well as could have been expected from any one. He has taken permissible liberties with the novelist's book, and has developed at least one striking and original climax, the best in the play. It is that in which John Drew, as Richard Carvel, gives to a Tory crowd of roist-erers the inspiring toast of "Lexington." John Drew as the lover and hero, Richard Carvel, and Ida Conquest, as the fascinating but unresponsive American beauty, Dorothy Manners, are the central figures in every act and almost in every scene. Mr. Drew portrays with admirable cleverness the character of the intrepid young rebel, the considerate lover, and the reliance never leave him, even in the midst of adversities. The character differs essentially from any other in which Mr. Drew has heretofore appeared, and it puts his abilities, therefore, to the highest tests. I cannot say that he has failed to meet them in fair measure. Miss Conquest certainly deserves to share in the honors of the play's success. Her part is trying and difficult, but she interprets it with rare delicacy and tact It is an excellent play, and there can be no doubt that it will be recognized as such through a good part, if not all. of the season. Frank Losee, as the besotted Duke of Chartersea, not a pleasant character, by the way; Francis Powers, in his small assignment as Horace Walpole; Brandon Tynan, as Charles Fox; Olive May, as Patty Swain; and George Le Soir, as blunt and bluff Captain John Paul, add essentially to the success of the cast, which was evidently selected with much care.

The grotesque humor of Francis Wilson in comic opera has given him well-deserved popularity, and his first appearance at the Knickerbocker Theatre in the performance of of Malabar" was awaited with no little interest. The fact that the writer was J. Cheever Goodwin, who wrote "Evange " one of the brightest efforts of the kind, and that the music was from the skillful pen of Ludwig Engländer, also awakened favorable anticipations. But it cannot be said that the new comic opera is particularly clever, nor can it be criticised as very bad. It has moderate merit, but would have none at all if Mr. Wilson did not redeem it, and the redemption would be ineffective but for the excellent support he receives from Madge Lessing. The scene is laid in India, and under the skillful direction of A. M. Holbrook the settings have been developed with lavish and Oriental richness. The opening is particularly dull, and until Mr. Wilson appears the opera drags. Its humor is neither conspicuous nor contagious, but the music is scintillating and bright. Miss Lessing is a light and graceful dancer, not averse to displaying her shapely ankles and the lace, lawn, and linen which encompass them. The monks of Malabar do a little grotesque dancing, and occasionally try to sing in the chorus, but the success of this comic opera hinges wholly on Mr. Wilson and Miss Lessing. A really funny man and a fairly good-looking young woman, who sing and dance well together to the strains of cheerful music, are sometimes a sufficient and satisfactory substitute for an interesting plot or a particularly attractive chorus. In this instance the substitution has been made, though it is unfair not to mention the efforts to please of all of Mr. Wilson's support, including Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Edith Bradford, Hallen Mostyn, and Maude Hollins.

The first presentation of "Caleb West" at the Manhattan was a decided success. The play is clean, the plot exciting, and the acting, for the most part, excellent. I will speak of the production again.

#### Looks into New Books.

There is something suggestive of a humorous treat in "Yawps and Things," about to be published by the Henry Altemus Comother Things, about to be published by the Henry Attenus Company, Philadelphia. And the promise involves certainty of a highly entertaining performance when it is known that this volume of poems is the pen product of Mr. William J. Lampton, whose work in his best vein has been long familiar to readers of Leslie's Weekly and the New York Sun. Mr. Lampton's odd but fascinating "zig zag" verse would alone have brought him fame. Editor Henry Watterson will write the introduction to "Yawps."

We are free to say .hat the volume. "Mark Hanna's ' Moral Cranks' is quite a different book and positively a much better one than its awkward and unhappy title would lead one to imagine, The not unnatural suspicion would be that a volume with that title The not unnatural suspicion would be that a volume with that title had been written by a real crank, but nothing could be further from the truth. The author, who goes under the pseudonym of "Mul," is a well-known and popular New York newspaper man, with as large a heart and as clear a head as may be found in the profession. The work is really a timely and valuable contribution to the discussion of Christian socialism, trusts, municipal ownership, and other vital topics in this line. These questions are discussed with engaging frankness and in a style and spirit that bespeak sound judgment, good sense, and fine discrimination. Even those who cannot agree with Mr. Muldoon's conclusions will concede that his arguments are presented in a clear, direct, and forcible way, that they are moderate in tone, and that the writer is animated with a true desire to get at the truth and nothing but the truth. We earnestly commend the volume to our thoughtful readers. It is published by the George F. Spinney Company, P. O. box 77, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### More Boxes of Gold,

AND MANY GREENBACKS

To secure additional information directly from the people, it is proposed to send little boxes of gold and greenbacks to persons who write the most interesting, detailed, and truthful descriptions of their experience on the following topics:

1. How have you been affected by coffee-drinking and by

changing from coffee to Postum? 2. Do you know any one who has been driven away from

Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial ! 3. Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to

make Postum clear, black, and with a crisp, rich taste? 4. Have you ever found a better way to make it than to use four heaping teaspoonfuls to the pint of water, let stand on stove until real boiling begins, then note the clock and allow it to continue easy boiling full fifteen minutes from that time, stirring down occasionally ? (A piece of butter about the size

of a navy bean, placed in the pot will prevent boiling over.) 5. Give names and account of those you know to have been cured or helped in health by the dismissal of coffee and the daily use of Postum Food Coffee in its place.

Write names and addresses of twenty friends whom you believe would be benefited by leaving off coffee. (Your name will not be divulged to them.) Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle

Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly. Be honest and truthful, don't write poetry or fanciful letters,

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Decision will be made between October 30th and November 10th, 1900, by three judges, not members of the Postum Cereal Co., and a neat little box containing a ten-dollar gold piece sent to each of the five best writers, a box containing a five-dollar gold piece to each of the twenty next best writers, a two-dollar greenback to each of the 100 next best, and a one dollar greenck to each of the 200 next-best writers, making cash prizes distributed to 325 persons

Almost every one interested in pure food and drink is willing to have their name and letter appear in the papers, for such help as it may offer to the human race. However, a request to omit name will be respected,

Every friend of Postum is urged to write, and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold and envelopes of money will reach many modest writers whose plain and sensible letters contain the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

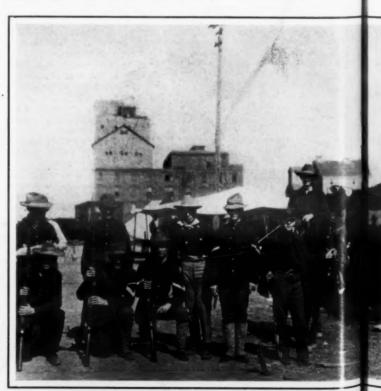
Talk this subject over with your friends and see how many among you can win prizes. It is a good, honest competition, and in the best kind of a cause. Cut this statement out, for it will not appear again.



LOOKING FOR THE DEAD AMID THE RUINS-A RELIEF PARTY TEARING WRECKAGE AWAY.



HOUSES AND FURNITURE SWEPT INTO THE CENTRE OF THE STREET, CORNER OF TWENTY-FIRST AND M STREETS.



CAMP OF THE GALLANT NATIONAL GUARD OF TEXAS, WHO LED N THE REOF RES SUBDUING LOOTING—THE BATTALION WAS IN COMMAND OF CAPTAIN TORGE MCCC

GALVESTON ALMOT SV

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND PROSPEROUS CITIES IN THE SOUTH LAID LOW IN A SINGLE DATE A HU





TREMONT STREET, ONE OF THE FINEST THOROUGHFARES OF GALVESTON, THREE DAYS AFTER THE STORM.



TWENTY-FOURTH STREET BEARS THE APPEARANCE OF HAVING BEEN BOMBARDED.

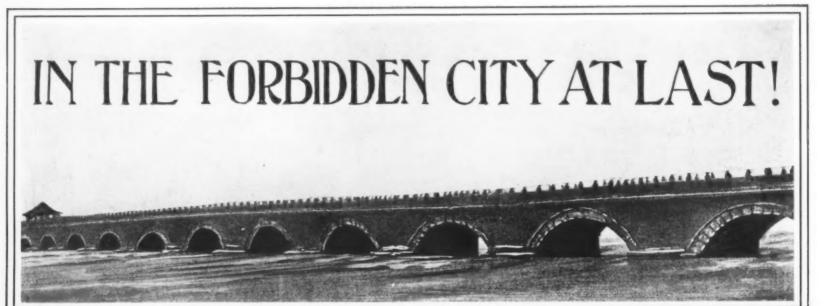




TWENTY-FOURTH STREET ALMOST BLOCKED BY WRECKAGE AND DRIFTWOOD.

ALMOT SWEPT AWAY.

SINGLE DA BY A HURRICANE AND TIDAL WAVE.—PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY OUR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER.



THE WONDERFULLY PRESERVED ANCIENT BRIDGE, SOUTH OF PEKING, MENTIONED BY MARCO POLO

(Special Correspondence of Leslie's Weekly.)

PEKING, August 29th, 1900.-The pageant is over. The procession of the allied forces marched through the sacred precincts of the forbidden city yesterday. The profane feet of her conquerors have desecrated China's boly of holies. Manchu pride has been humbled, and it is to be hoped that the arrogant and stiff-necked Empress, who for a second time has been compelled to flee from her palaces before the invading armies of civilization, has been taught a lesson which will last her the balance of

Immediately after the occupation of Peking it was reported that the Russian general was in favor of the entire destruction of the palaces and the razing of the walls of the forbidden city. arguing that something more impressive even than the destruction of the summer palaces by the French and English in 1860 was needed as an object lesson. This, however, was promptly abandoned; in fact, it seems only to have been made for the purpose of giving the Russians an opportunity of claiming to have saved the sacred city for the Chinese. The time of the triumphal march was set for the morning of Tuesday, August 28th. There was a good deal of bitterness stirred up by the discussion of the order in which the detachments of the various Powers should enter the city.

At first it appeared that the lead would be given to us, but the French made such a protest that a fight was almost precipitated and the head of the procession was given to the Russians It is firmly believed among the Americans here that the object tion of the French to our leadership was instigated by the Russians, who have really dominated all of the arrangements since the occupation of the city. Their troops are pouring in here in numbers which indicate anything but pacific intentions. Although the city is supposed to be apportioned for police purposes among the different Powers, the Russians ignore all boundary lines, and guards of Cossacks can be seen prowling around everywhere, regardless of the police duty being done by the other Powers. One would imagine, from their arrogant treatment of the Chinese and their assurance and insolence to the other foreigners, that this was a Russian city. Certainly they are making themselves at home here, and have already impressed a considerable number of Chinese laborers, whom they have set to work building barracks in their camp.

The detachments from the several forces assembled for the triumph in the great square or open place before the Ta-Tsing-Mun, or "great pure gate," which is the outer barrier of the palace and faces the central gate of the Tartar city. The "great pure gate" is a low, ugly building with three doors, and strikes one as a mean-looking affair for the outer entrance to such a renowned inclosure as the famous "Nei-Kung" or forbidden city of the royal palaces. Its appearance, however, is in ac cord with the Chinese notion that interior magnificence should not be visible in external arrangements. We were about to enter by force the mysterious precincts, access to which is prohibited to all Chinese. According to the Chinese notion, all within this sacred city is gold and silver. The natives tell you that the pillars are gold and silver, upholding gold and silver roofs, with gold and silver basins about the inclosures, in which wim gold and silver fishes, but we found nothing of the kind. The wall about the city is almost as solid as that around the great Tartar city itself, but it is faced with glazed red brick and covered with yellow tiles, which glistened brilliantly in the

After much delay there was a flourish of trumpets and the music of bands, and the procession started through the low arches of the "great pure gate" with the Russians in the lead. There was something barbaric in the gorgeous banners and the rich but simple uniforms of the Russian detachment, while their umption of leadership made the demonstration ap pear like a triumph in their bonor. There was a slouchiness in the movements of the Russians not noticeable in the detachment of any of the other Powers, which was especially marked by the contrast presented by the natty and precise Japanese who followed them. There is something remarkably automatic and machine-like in the movement of these Japanese. Their attractive appearance and the quickness of their steps, due to the shortness of their legs, make them impressive wherever you see them. They always look as if they had just stepped out of bandboxes. The Japs and the Russians were each represented in the parade by about a regiment.

The English detachment which followed the Japs had scarcely half as many as either of those who had gone before, and presented almost as great a contrast with the Japs as did the Russians, but this was because the English forces showed the effects of service; but there was something fine in the strong sweep of

those busky men. The English are not saying much out here, but it is apparent that England will have to be reckoned with Our American contingent followed next, being led by Colonel Daggett, of the Fourteenth Infantry. It consisted of about four companies selected from the different regiments that are quartered in the southern city. Physically no other troops here compare with our men, and yesterday they showed at their best. Behind us followed the French, the Germans, Italians, and Austrians, all with a great profusion of colors and flags. As we entered in through the arches of the first gate we came into a spacious court-yard with gates on both the east and west sides. A wide stone causeway stretches north through the court-yard to the great "pink gate" on the north The gate is called pink because the pillars and wood-work are heavily enameled with a red lacquer which has become faded and presents a pink appearance. The Chinese name for the gate is the Tien-An-Mun, or the gate of "heavenly rest." The arches of the gate are faced with white stone covered with the most richly-carved dragons.

Passing through this gate we entered another court-yard, with barracks running around on the sides, and stood before the Wu-Mun, or Meridian Gate, which is the southern entrance of the "prohibited city," and the second gate from the palace itself. On the east side of this gate is a large sun-dial, while on the west stands a lunar dial. In the tower over the gate is a large gong which, it is asserted, was used during the time of the Ming dynasty by petitioners who had failed to obtain justice through the ordinary channels. They were permitted by striking this gong to call the attention of the Emperor himself to their grievances, but death was their penalty if their appeal was needless or frivolous. At the present time the gong is only struck when the Emperor passes through this gate. This is the place of audience for triumphant generals, who, returning, come to present the treasure and prisoners which they have taken in their successful campaigns. It is also the place for distribution of presents and decorations to ambassadors and native officials.

Each of the gates through which we had passed were after the same general style of architecture—three solid brick arche built with red brick, faced with marble ornately carved, and surmounted by wooden pagodas two stories high, bearing roofs of yellow porcelain tile, and all the wood-work covered with a heavy red enamel. Passing through this gate, we were at last within the forbidden city itself. Across the court-yard, just within, ran a small canal, over which were five marble bridges with magnificently carved balustrades and guardian lions. From each of these bridges ran an avenue paved with fine marble, leading north to the great audience hall. The central avenue is very broad, and is said to be for the sole use of the Emperor, the princes and officers of the highest rank using the two next to it, on either side, while all others used the avenues on the extreme right and left.

The interior of the forbidden city is divided into three parts by two walls running entirely through it from north to south, the eastern section of the city being given up to the offices of the Chinese boards of government and to the treasury of the palace, while that on the west contains a great variety of buildings, memorial halls to distinguished sovereigns and scholars, the guardian temple of the city, and the government printing-We were not, however, allowed to do any investigating, and the procession was kept in the inner space between the two dividing walls, straight through the city.

Back of the great audience hall was the gate leading to the palace itself. The palace consisted of four buildings, the central one being the Emperor's own residence; on either side of this were buildings called the Eastern palace and the Western ce, while the fourth building, which called the Hall of the Golden Dragon. The Emperor's palace was the only building in the city which was entered. The floor was covered with cloth of a deep red color, the Chinese vermil-The centre of the room was covered with a large rug of a sort of rough velvet worked with yellow dragons. It contained no seats or any conveniences except the throne itself, for among the Chinese no one, however high his rank, is permitted to assume any other than a kneeling position while in the presence of the Emperor. The throne was placed on an elevated dais, ascended from behind by a splendidly-carved staircase, and supported by a large copper dragon heavily gilded. Around the hall is a gallery which, according to the eunuchs who were guarding the palace, was for the use of the orchestra, which plays while official receptions are going on.

This palace is considered by the Chinese as the most important of all the imperial buildings. It was the scene of the famous

eception given by the Emperor Kanghi in 1722, when on the sixtieth anniversary of his reign he invited to the palace, as his guests, all the men of the empire over sixty years of age. North beyond this building we passed the Palace of Earth's Here "heaven's consort," as the Chinese Empress is called, rules over the imperial harem. Between this palace and the northern wall of the forbidden city were the imperial gardens, full of dainty pavilions and marble bridges running cross the canals and reaching out to artificial islands which stood in the little lakes, covered with groves and dotted with temples.

On the right, as we marched past the Empress's palace, stood the Hall of Intense Thought, a temple devoted to Confucius and the other great sages of China, while just north of it stood the imperial library, or the Hall of the Literary Abyss, as the Chinese call it. Back of the palace stood another gate like all those we had passed through before, then another court-yard, then through the back or north gate, over the bridge across the moat which surrounds the forbidden city, into the inclosure at the foot of the Mei-Shan or "coal hill," and the spectacle was

There was considerable disorder among the troops during the march through the palace grounds, for everybody was trying to get glimpses of all the sights. It was not much, but it was more than any living white man is likely to see again. The buildings were closed, eunuchs stood about on watch, and most things of value seemed to have been removed. The city looked as if it had been abandoned for some time, for the courts were dirty and unkempt and the buildings decidedly old and dusty.

There were cheers and considerable elation and a decided disposition, not too well suppressed by some of the officers, to make the spectacle as humiliating as possible to the Chinese As they marched out the north gate the Japs and Russians lined up on either side of the stone causeway, and then stood at salute, cheering the rest of us as we marched through between their lines. It was a great demonstration, and has had a profound effect upon the Chinese. They are not likely to forget it for a long time to come.

#### To Amateur Photographers.

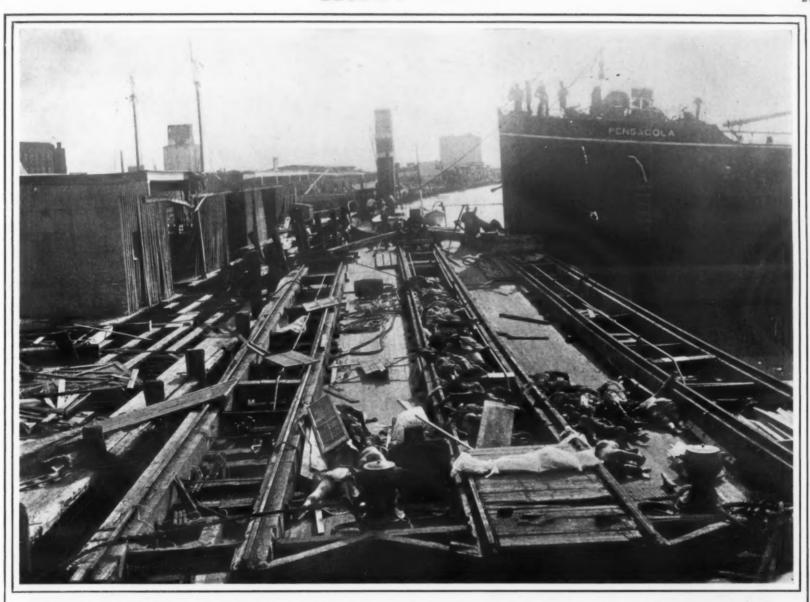
LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. Many of our readers have asked us to open a similar contest, and we there fore offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events of current interest. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for the return. All photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be paid for each photograph that may be used. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing, except the name and address of the sender, should appear on the back of the photograph, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the amateur who took the picture. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat surface paper is not the best for reproduction. Preference is alrays given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-venimers.

The Paris Exposition.—During the Paris Exposition Lexille's Weekly will be paid on publication. Entire should appear on the standpoint of originality, interest, and artistic merit, at the close of the contest. November 1st, will receive a special prize of twenty dollars, and for each photograph accepted two dollars. American Sporting Photographs, to be submitted before (clober 4th, Golf, fishing, boating, base-bail, foot ball, hunning, and photographs of any American Sporting Photographs, which they desire to compete.

Special Prizes.—We offer special prizes of ten dollars to each prize-winner, until further notice, for the most unique, original, and attractive pictures in the follow fore offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on

PHOTOGRAPHS RECEIVED AND ENTERED IN THE COMPETITIONS.

General Contest: Dr. Henry H. Cook, Detroit, Mich.; Frank E. ster. Iowa Falis, Ia.; L. B. Hart, Buffalo, N. Y.; Alfred Brand, icago, III. Foster, Iowa Faiis, Ia.; L. B. Hart, Bullion, S. K., Allice Branch, Chicago, Ill. Tente Children; T. Naegele, East Rutherford, N. J.; Oscar E. Broyer, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. H. G. Brown, Livermore, Col.; Louis Dempsey, Jr., New York; William Van Loo, Paterson, N. J.; E. B. Roberts, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; Rev. Herbert Grimwood, Orbisonia, Penn.; Mary Leighton, London, England. Thanksgiving; F. E. Foster, Iowa Falls, Ia. Paris Exponition: W. L. E., Paris. Summer Resort Recreations; Howard P. Knox, Boston, Mass.; Mary Leighton, London, England; R. D. Von Nieda, Ephra. a, Penn.



THOUSANDS OF DEAD BODIES GATHERED FROM THE STREETS AND BEACH AT GALVESTON AND TOSSED UPON A BARGE TO BE CARRIED OUT AND THROWN INTO THE SEA.



INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE GALVESTON MORGUES-THE DEAD LOOK LIKE NEGROES, BUT MANY WERE WHITE.

#### HORRORS OF THE GALVESTON CATASTROPHE.

THE GHASTLY ASPECT OF A CALAMITY OF APPALLING PROPORTIONS.—By Courtesy of the "National Magazine."



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE HURRICANE-SWEPT WEST END OF GALVESTON - ON THE LEFT WORKMEN ARE COVERING DEAD HODIES



ALL THAT IS LEFT OF ONE OF GALVESTON'S FINE RESIDENCES



A MASSIVE DREDGE SWEFT IN BY THE TIDE



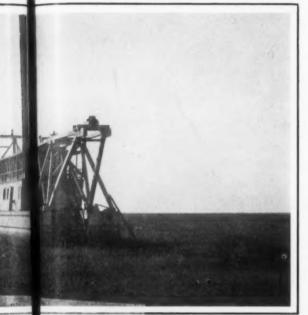
PANORAMIC VIEW SHOWING THE RUIN AT THE EAST END OF GALVESTON, THE FINEST PART OF THE CITY.—THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FROM AN UPPER WINDOW OF ST. MARIT AS GRAIN ELEVATOR, THE MEDICAL

THE MOST AWFUL STORM IN THE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY, WHICH SWELLE OF TWELVE THOUSAND LIVES AND FROM DOO, OO

CHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIES TOUR ST



NEW HIMBER BEFORE CREMATING THEM—THE RUINED FOUNDATIONS SHOW THE REMAINS OF A THICKLY-SEITLED FART OF THE CITY.



STRANDED A MILE AND A HALF FROM THE BEACH,



SIDEWALKS IN THE WEST END RENDERED IMPASSABLE BY DÉBRIS



ATBOLIC INFIRMARY, LOOKING TOWARD THE GULF-THE CLEAR SPACE ON THE RIGHT WAS COVERED WITH RESIDENCES, GREAT AND SMALL—IN THE CENTRE OF THE FICTURE ARE AND THE JOHN SEALY HOSPITAL.

SWE'HE GULF COAST OF TEXAS, CAUSING A LOSS OF FROM SIX THOUSAND TO FROM 300,000 TO \$60,000,000 OF PROPERTY.

R "LESLE" TOJR STAFF CORRESPONDENT



IN THE HEART OF GALVESTON AFTER THE HURRICANE—GREAT POOLS OF STAGNANT WATER ENDANGERED THE HEALTH OF SURVIVORS UNTIL DISINFECTANTS WERE FREELY USED.

the election of the second of



THE STRAND, ONE OF THE FINEST STREETS IN THE CITY-THE BOAT IN THE MIDDLE WAS SWEPT UP FROM THE BEACH, A MILE AWAY.

#### DESOLATED GALVESTON!

THE AWFUL NATURE OF ITS TERRIBLE VISITATION PHOTOGRAPHICALLY DISCLOSED. PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

#### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of Leslie's Weekly. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests.]

SIX of the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY this week have written to ask "Jasper" for his best belief regarding the probabilities of a bull movement immediately after election. First, they want to know if I believe that McKinley will be elected; and, secondly, the influence that the election will exert on Wall Street. It is always dangerous to predict long in advance of an event, but I have not the slightest doubt of the re-election of President McKiuley, and I am willing to put on record a prediction, based on careful political observations extending over the past quarter of a century, that Bryan will sustain the worst defeat ever administered to a Presidential candidate since the time of the Horace Greeley flasco.

Nevertheless, the fear of Bryan's election will intensify with the approach of election-day. Immediately after McKinley's election the market will have renewed strength and activity. If a bull leader should appear, the advance will amount to something; otherwise it will be an incidental spurt of little consequence, to be followed soon by another period of dullness and a further decline in prices. No bull leader is in sight since the death of the lamented Governor Flower, but bear leaders are in evidence, and some of them, like Keene, are men of remarkable expedients and resources. Should one of these bear leaders turn to the bull side, even temporarily, the effect would be magical, but I have not changed my opinion that profits for some little time to come will be on the bear side of the market. Behind this belief stands the knowledge that many of our financial institutions are overloaded with a mass of industrial securities which they dare not throw upon the market. The time will come when a break must occur in some of these properties and that will be the forerunner of a general liquidation in all. There is always danger in such a situation. There are more persons in the market waiting an opportunity to unload than to buy. Such a market, as a rule, only regains its equilibrium after the liquidation has been sweeping and complete. With a knowledge of these conditions, I have for a year past argued on this line, and nothing in sight has changed my opinion

It is not surprising that thoughtful minds were worried from the outset over the outcome of the great strike in the anthracite coal regions, involving from 100,000 to 200,000 persons. Special apprehension was felt regarding this matter, because, brushing away all minor contentions, the chief one at stake was the recog nition of the miners' union, a matter vital to all the members of the various labor organizations throughout the country. The operators did not hesitate to make it clear that they would never recognize the union. This action did credit to their courage and convictions, but whether it was discreet and diplomatic 1 mains to be seen. A strike which challenges the union principle challenges every union and cements them all in an organized effort to win. That is the danger in all such strikes, for where a general principle is involved, sympathetic strikes in every branch of manufactures are invited. The outcome of such a condition of things is always regarded with the gravest fear, for a general strike almost invariably culminates in bloodshed. On the eve of a Presidential election, such a culmination, inflaming the masses against the classes to fever heat, might, indeed, have most calamitous results.

against the classes to fever heat, might, indeed, have most calamitous results.

"P.," Indianapolis: I do not believe in it.
"L." Chicago, Ill.: No. (2) Not always. (3) It claims to be.
"O.," Lewes, Del.: Atchison preferred, Louisville and Nashville, and Northern Pacific common.
"B.," Hartford, Conn.: If the market has a sharp decline, Lead common offers a promising field for speculation.
"Vincent." New York: No. (2) Yes. (3) American Ice common, St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, Wabash preferred.
"M.," Pittsburg, Penn.: Neither is dealt in on Wall Sireet, and I am sorry I cannot advise you understandingly. (2) Not rated very high.
"Sincere," Hartford, Conn.: I know of no two better stocks for a long pull, if one has the money and the patience to hold them, than Long Island Raifrord and United States Express.
"L.," Yonkers, N. Y.: Do you mean first preferred? (2) Texas Pacific ought to have a future: so had Pacific Mail, if the present administration, with its favorable attitude toward the Subsidy bill, continues.
"Veteran," La Crosse, Wis.: The Francis D. Carley you refer to is the gentleman who used to write the financial column in the Sunday papers telling people how to get rich. The judgment against him in favor of the Kentucky bank was for nearly \$18,000.
"W.," Wilkesbarre, Penn.: Amaigamated Copper was sold at par. No bonus was given. On sharp declines it is a good purchase. (2) A bonus of 100 per cent. in common stock was given to all the original purchasers of American Car and Foundry preferred. The common stock is therefore all water, the same as that of Continental Tobacco. Neither has much intrinsic value
"Conservative," Washington: I would prefer Union Pacific preferred to Louisville and Nashville. (2) Probably toward the middle or close of October. (3) That will depend upon many conditions that cannot be for eshadowed. (4) It is too early to decide. (5) Excelent, if the administration continues in Republican control. The earnings at present show a serious decline, but the proposed Subsi

stock for the year was carned. I do not see that or "L.," Des Moines, Ia.: The revenues of Western Union for the first quarter of the new fiscal year showed a loss of about \$66,000. The talk of a reduction of the dividend to a four-per-cent basis continues.

(2) The subscribers to the stock of the American Smelting Company received a bonus of seventy per cent. in common stock. Whenever

(2) The subscribers to the stock of the American Smelting Company received a bonus of seventy per cent. in common stock. Whenever the preferred and common decline to a figure reaching the subscription price you will be safe in making the purchase. This applies to several other of the better class of industrials.

"Reader," Dallas, Tex.: Do not sacrifice the coal stocks if you hold them for investment. They are worth buying on sharp declines.

(3) It is not encouraging for holders of Northern Pacific to observe the president of that road predicting that its earnings will probably decline this fall. I do not advise the purchase of the common stock.

(3) Rumors begin to circulate that American Sugar common will go on the old twelve-per-cent.-dividend basis within six months. (4) I prefer Union Pacific preferred to People's Gas.

"G. W. T.," Alliance, O.: I do not believe in the proposition made by the investment company. It gives as references the presidents of several banks in Cincinnati. I would advise you to write to one of them for further information. The trouble is that this is one of an under of such schemes. Success depends entirely upon the honesty and efficiency of their management. It claims to have a patent process for money-making, but I have never vet known one of these which was able to survive the vicissitudes of time.

"I B.," Providence, R I: I agree with you that during any slump, bargains may be picked up in some of the preferred industrials. Standard Oil is an industrial, but ranks high as an investment, though

for many years it was regarded with disfavor. American Sugar preferred has also been regarded as a desirable investment and there are a number of other standard manufacturing interests capitalized which, if the market declines seriously, will offer good openings for what may be called "speculative-investment" purchases—not as good as first-class railroad bonds, but good enough for one who can keep track of the course of things.

"A. W. K.," Wilkesbarre, Penn.; American Linseed preferred is an attractive cheap dividend-paying industrial. The trouble is, as you say, that it is too cheap to be attractive for those who are seeking safe things. The insiders would gobble it up if it were a permanent investment. (2) Scarcely a financial article in any paper is free from bias inspired by patronage or favor. (3) I think well of Hocking Valley preferred, Minneapolis and St. Louis, and St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, but I believe that stocks will sell lower before New Year's. They certainly will if a Bryan victory results. Their depreciation would be pretty serious in that event. Norfolk and Western preferred, bought at panic prices, will yield a profit. I do not expect that Linseed preferred will continue to pay its dividends at present rates for any great number of years.

"Spec.," Lockport, N. Y.: The bonus given to the subscribers to American Steel Hoop was 100 shares of common stock. You can now buy 100 shares of common and 100 shares of preferred for less than the subscription price, which was, as I have said. \$100 for one share of both the preferred and common. The proposed crection of big steel hoop mills at Sharon, Penn. by Pittsburg capitalists. some of whom wold out to the steel-hoop trust, shows the serious danger that confronts all those industrials that are open to free competition. (2) One hundred and ten for a Lake Shore bond paying only three and one-half per cent. Is all that it is worth, and more too. (3) Kven with opposition, Union Bag and Paper should carn a fair divisiond on the preferr

#### Chinese Frequent Feast Days.

Religious and national fêtes are frequent in China. Sacriices are then performed before the tablets of their ancestors, and ceremonial dishes are partaken of en famille. Wine drunk with a mixture of orpiment at this time is supposed to drive away epidemic diseases for a whole year. Bowls of water are put in the court-yard at high noon to catch the sun's rays, from which other benefits are supposed to proceed. Boat-racing is one feature of this occasion. The boats are practically scows. with a dragon's or horse's head fastened in front, on which the coxswain rides. The people, after the race is over, scatter away to restaurants and other places of entertainment, with which the various monasteries are classed.

The fête of the moon is celebrated in the eighth month of the year, and this lasts six days. Presents are then made on which the figure of the moon is apparent, and a large pagoda is illuminated. Fire-crackers and music and family reunions prevail. A midnight banquet on the last night terminates the feast, and then the descent of the Goddess of the Moon (which we call the man in the moon) is awaited. She is supposed to visit the earth at this time to grant the wishes of mortals. The moon, with the Chinese, is the patroness of poetry, and autumn is the poet's favorite season. Here is a Chinese poet's ascription to this satellite:

Raising my glass to drink with the moon, I notice that we are three—
The moon, my shadow, and myself. The moonlight comes right up to my bed, Covering the floor with a dazzing surface, Which at first sight I take for ice. Then noticing that it is the moon. I fall to thinking of my native land.

There is a difference of opinion among the Chinese as to whether the moon goddess is a maid or a widow, but none as to her beneficence to them and their country. The Feast of Lanterns, which comes directly after that of the new year, is a most important one, lasting many days, and while it lasts all official business is suspended. The use of an incredible number  ${\bf r}$ of lanterns gives it its name. Some of these gay tokens are wonders of color and magnificence, and the Chinese delight very much in their manufacture. The whole empire, on this occasion, is lighted up with them. They imitate every creature and form in nature in their shape. A native poet refers to the youth who, on this time,

Sings so joyously that one fancies one hears the celebrated melody of Lo-Mei-Hoa, or the fall of the petals of the plum-tree.

There is also the Feast of the Two Stars. These stars are in the Milky Way, which is called by the Chinese the River of Heaven. In honor of the annual meeting of these two stars, on the night of the seventh day of the seventh moon, the feast is There is a legend that a shepherd imprisoned in one star, and a maiden weaver in the other, were once wedded, but are now separated on account of some disobedience similar to that of Adam and Eve. Of course they have magical power now to aid mortals in love and business matters, and are worth a magnificent appreciation. "Not every day," says a Chinese proverb, "can be a Feast of Lanterns."

The Feast of the Flowers, coming as spring approaches, is devoted to out door sports and games. Poles are now set up, ornamented with flags and bells. Among other things, a chasing of butterflies is then practiced by the ladies, which is thus described: "Butterflies are caught, and a hair is attached to them. This bair is weighted by a scrap of paper to prevent them from flying out of reach, and then they are pursued by the women armed with their fans."

New Year's is celebrated for many days. Invocations and honors are given to Confucius, to the sovereign, and to ancestors, and presents to all-even the lowest in service. The first word in every letter written New Year's day is happiness wealth, felicity, long life, or something equally good. All debts are paid when the year ends-which, unfortunately, is not a uniform habit out of China. New Year's is really the Chinese Christmas and the children's great holiday.

#### Roman Doings.

It always seems to me that every first-class hotel has some special characteristic of its own—that there is in the harmony of each some dominant notes. The peace that comes to the man who has dired well

at the Grand Hotel at Rome, and sits, after dinner, unuer the palms in the beautiful winter-gardens, scores a white mark on the memory of the most blase traveler. There is a comfortable richness in the "Grand Hotel" which is all its own, and there is an indefinable feeling in the place, the appreciation that one is on the threshold of a palace. The situation of this hotel commands undisputed attention. Surrounded by extensive grounds and bituated in its own gardens, you are free from a neighbor's intrusive spying, with all the sweep of fresh air, if any is at all stirring in the Eternal City. The service leaves nothing to be desired. From the circumspect manager down to the least important, there is a deferential and correct practice of attention, as distinguished as it is agreeable to our sensitiveness. Cleaniness is one of the chief attractions in the "Grand," and a most agreeable feature it is in Italy. Immaculate linen, and a well-aired room, high and cheerful, raises the spirit even of the long-distance traveler, and as Rome is naturally a place of fattigue, we enjoy all the more the cooling nooks in the broad corridors, and especially the shaded corners in the palm-garden. It is, however, after dinner, when under multi-colored lights, and with a cosmopolitan assembly of guests, both from near and afar, the grand hall and lounge, with beautiful palm-plants against a white and gilded background, sh. ws to best advantage. A clever orchestra, with really classical, but always sympathetic, music, cradles us in a semi-poetic mood, and the evening passes in our happy enjoyment of this never-to-be-forgotten picture, which, however, repeats itself daily in season at the Grand Hotel in Rome.

#### Life-insurance Suggestions.

A CORRESPONDENT in Rochester, N. Y., writes to "Hermit" to say frankly that, while he is in receipt of a good income, he finds it impossible to save any money, and that a friend advised him to take out an investment life-insurance policy on the endowment plan. My correspondent asks if I think life insurance on such a plan is a safe investment. I certainly do. If a man finds himself unable to save money because of his spendthrift habits, he can do no better than to take out a ten, fifteen, or twenty year endowment, making his payments monthly or quarterly, so that they will not bear too heavily upon him. At the end of the endowment period he will get back all that he paid in, and meanwhile will have provided for his family in case of death. The chief difference between this line of action and making deposits in a savings-bank lies in the fact that you cannot withdraw your deposit at will, and that is a fortunate safeguard in most instances.

Anthony," Ft. Wayne, Ind.: I will answer later.
R.," Milwankee, Wis.: I do not regard it as a strong company.
D.," Cleveland, O.:—Will put you in communication with a re-

"B.," Milwankee, Wis.: I do not regard it as a strong company.
"D.," Cleveland, O.: —Will put you in communication with a responsible person.
"M.," Baltimore, Md.: It is an excellent policy. (2) The Provident Savings Life is a reliable company.
"D.," Columbus, O.: I will have sent to you a proposition covering the kind of a policy that will fit your case, as requested.
"R.," Rock Island, Ill.: Take the Germania by all means. (2) The full report is not at hand. I am inclined to believe the statement.
"B.," Fremont, Wash.: The great, strong old-line companies will lend money on their policies. I do not know whether your friend holds a policy in such a company or not, for you give no details; neither did you inclose a stamp.
"Veteran Reader," Hartford, Conn.: The Mutual Reserve has reinsured the risks of the Northwestern Life Assurance Company, which means virtually the absorption of the latter. How much this action adds to the strength of either remains to be disclosed.
"R. R. W.," Scranton, Penn.: Would advise you to take a policy in some other company, the strongest one you can find. None of the fraternal organizations can endure on the present basis of assessements. This will go the way that all the others have gone.
"F.," Newark, N. J.: If the figures you give are guaranteed by the president or vice-president of the Metropolitan Life on the face of your policy you will certainly have a contract that ought to satisfy you. The results you give seem to me to be a little over-estimated. I doubt if the agent will agree to put the figures in the policy and have them guaranteed.
"B.," Downer's Grove, Ill.: I do not believe the plan of insurance

if the agent will agree to put the figures in the policy and have them guaranteed.

"B.," Downer's Grove, Ill.: I do not believe the plan of insurance you suggest, or any other which exacts only the payment of \$6 a year for a policy of \$1,000, can succeed. Those who go in at the start may be satisfied, but it will not be long before, with the increased ages of the members, the death rate will increase, and then the assessments must be advanced.

"J.I.," Memphis, Tenn.: The agent did not misrepresent the facts. The insurance on the life of the late Senator Ingalls in the New York Life Company was for \$20,000. The total premiums he paid were a little over \$19,500, and his widow received from the company, in return, almost \$40,000, or double the amount he paid in. The policies were what are known as the lifteen payment life, fifteen year accumulation, full return-premium plan.

The Hermit.

#### For Debilitated Men.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

DR. J. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It ranks among the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men." Renews the vitality.

#### Highest Award at Paris Exposition.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK Co. has been awarded the Grand Prix d'Honneur at the Paris Exposition for the superior quality of its Eagle Brand Condensed Milk and Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream. This is the highest award given at the exposition. It has stood first for forty years. Avoid unknown brands.

HOPES are never realized where ambition is greater than strength. Fortify your system with Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. At druggists' and grocers'.

#### "Red Cheeks."

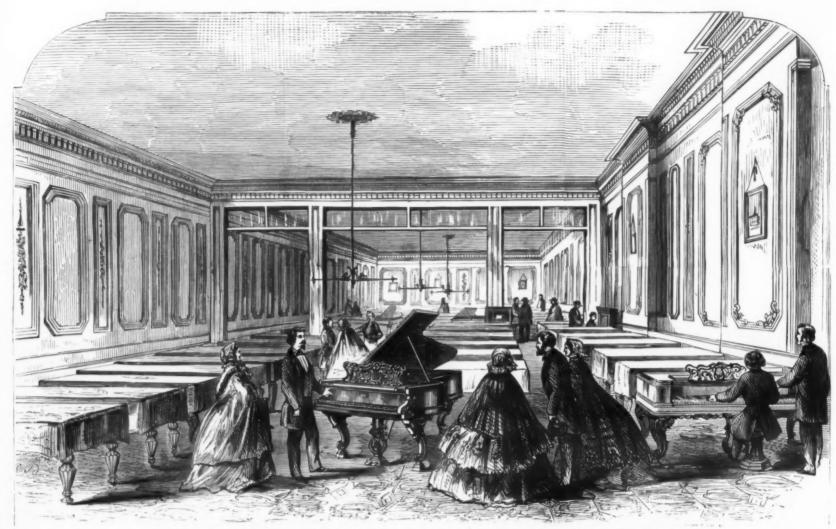
"OTHER CHILDREN HAVE, WHY NOT YOURS?"

THE above comments occur in a letter referring to proper selection of food, from E. J. Wilson, 342 Hemlock Street, Alle gheny, Penn. "When our first baby-boy reached seven months he began to lose strength and grow pale. He could not digest any of the ordinary baby-foods or prepared milk.

"Acting on the advice of a sister-in-law who was bringing the roses to the cheeks of her two children by their diet of Grape-Nuts food, my wife purchased a package and began feeding it gradually to our baby, preparing it with a little hot water until it was the consistency of a thick gruel. She not only fed it to the baby, but herself began eating it three times a

day.
"The transformation was wonderful. Within a month the baby was free from all stomach trouble and my wife's strength was completely renewed, that feeling of fatigue having entirely disappeared. Do not over-feed when giving Grape-Nuts food to the baby. Other children have red cheeks, why not yours?

This food is concentrated, and requires less in volume than any food known. Its delicious taste wins friends, and the remarkable effects win the reason of any thoughtful person. It was originally prepared for brain-workers, but the effect upon the nerve centres and brain is so valuable that it can be used with even nursing babes, to their very great advantage.



STEINWAY & SONS' PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, NOS. 82 AND 84 WALKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

### Opening of Steinway & Sons' New Piano-forte Factory.

(Reproduced from "Frank Leslie's Weekly," September 29th, 1860.)

In our last we gave a description of the rise and progress of the Steinway family, and of their immense new manufactory on the Fourth Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. The opening of this new place for business purposes was the occasion of our visit in company with a large body of the press and several distinguished professors and amateurs.

Accompanied by Charles and William Steinway, the visitors examined the building from basement to roof. After an hour and a half of tramping up stairs and down stairs, to and fro endless corridors of machinery and pianos, the party sat down (in the salesroom) before a handsome and abundant collation,

consisting of choice viands and fluids of  $\,$  brands not to be mentioned but with respect.

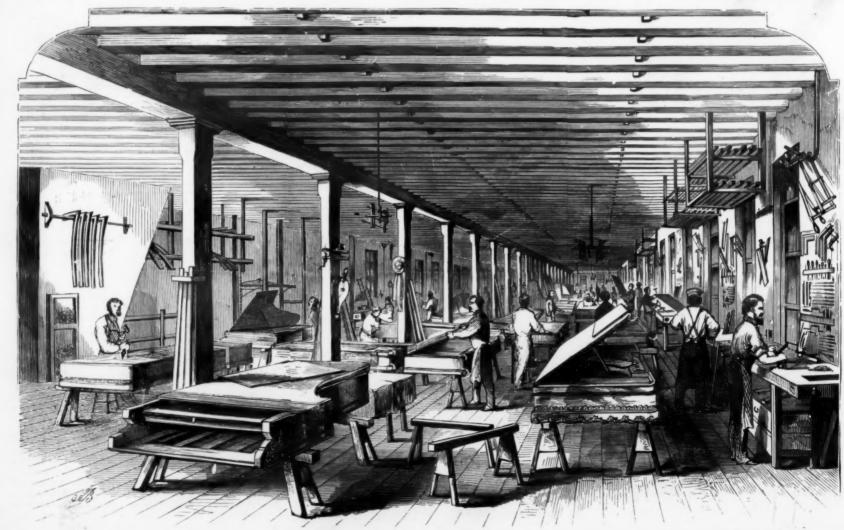
The health of Henry Steinway, the father, was proposed, and Henri L. Stuart, Esq., having been designated to reply, spoke as follows:

Messrs. Steinway & Sons are a noble illustration of what a united family with a common purpose can do—aye, always will do. The Rothschilds in Europe, the Lawrences, the Appletons, the Harpers, and the Steinways in our own country, by observing this great law of success, not only achieved fortune, but each in their own way have made an indelible mark upon, and moulded, the nineteenth century. But to the earnest and thoughtful young man, dependent on his own exertions, I would especially commend the example of Steinway & Sons. Their success is due to their working as a unit and each devoting himself, according to his talents, to a special department.

Thus far Frank Leslie's in 1860. To-day, forty years ago, the leading journals of the time wrote up the opening of the new factory as a matter of public import. The *Tribune* saw in the progress of the firm "the best proof that could be given of the

excellence of their work and the integrity of their mercantile transactions." The Evangelist noted that "their first aim was to make the best possible piano. . . . In this way their work soon became known and their pianos in demand. From this small beginning they went on increasing year by year. This huge work-shop employs 350 men and turns out thirty square and five grand pianos a week." The article in Frank Leslie's sums up: "With such unqualified indorsement we think Messrs. Steinway may be satisfied that their efforts are duly appreciated. Their present course of patient industry, intelligent practical experiments, mental energy, and unerring judgment in what constitutes a perfect piano will secure them in their present proud position and insure them that vast public patronage which has built up their great new factory and laid the foundation of a substantial fortune for each individual member of the firm."

The century upon which the historic American houses cited above "made an indelible impression" has ended, and at the



VIEW IN STEINWAY & SONS' NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY-ONE OF THE FINISHING FLOORS IN THE FRONT BUILDING, FACING THE FOURTH AVENUE.

threshold of the new era the prophecies of the future which we quoted show themselves verified. The single factory of Steinway & Sons has multiplied into a village. The patronage of New York has broadened into that of the entire world of music The "several distinguished professors" who sat at their board have added the great pianists of the world to their Steinway cult; and "the amateurs" are no longer restricted to the handful of intelligent music lovers prominent in the musical life of Manhattan Island. The crowned heads of Europe may be counted to-day among the admirers and patrons of the Steinway pianos. But, as in 1860, it could be recorded that "the father presided over manufactory and material; Charles, the eldest, over the sales department; Henry over the department of construction; William over the department of finance, and Albert, the youngest, was following his father and brothers through the work-shop where he then worked as finisher."

Forty years after the date of the article from which we are quoting, its members preserve the same dignified habits of industry and the same personal administration of their business that brought its original success. Every Steinway is a practical piano-forte-maker and handicraftsman, who has worked his way through the factory side by side with the men who are the skilled and trusted employés of the house.

The department of manufacture is in the skillful charge of Mr. Frederick T. Steinway, the vice-president of the corporation, and that of construction in that of Mr. Henry Ziegler, grandson of the founder of the house, and personally trained for his all-



THE STEINWAY OF 1836.

important charge by the late C. F. Theodore Steinway. These gentlemen are, in turn, training their future successors. In fact, the two sons of the late William Steinway, William and Theodore, are at this moment apprentices to the trade. Thus the



STEINWAY GRAND IN 1857.

experience of the manufactory is passed from generation to generation as a sacred legacy. It not only becomes the ambition of every member of the family to carry forward the construction of the piano, the art product of the family genius, but the nec-



SALESROOM OF STEINWAY DECORATED PIANOS



PRESENT STELNWAY UPRIGHT.

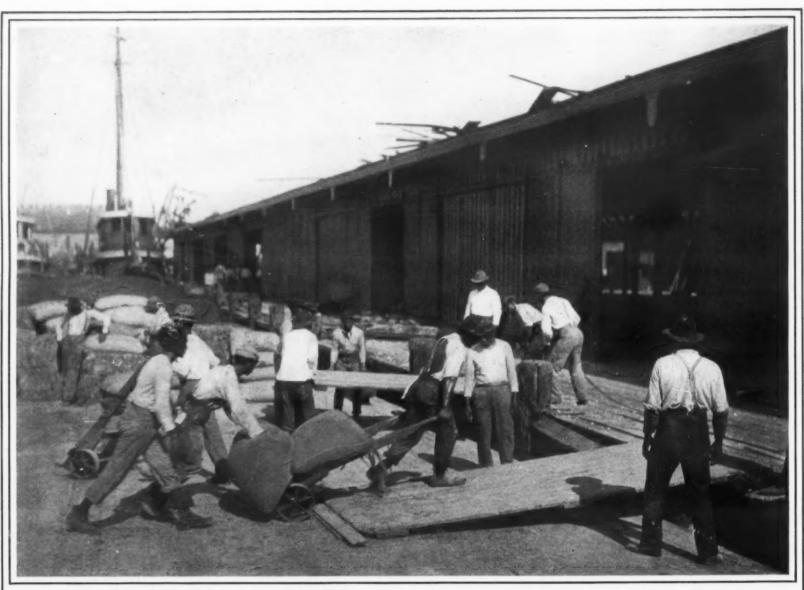


STEINWAY GRAND IN 1900.

essary devotion to art for art's sake which such preservation entails constitutes a special and close bond of sympathy between all the members of the house unknown in the usual varieties of manufacture.

Far from pursuing that narrow and short-sighted policy of exclusion which has sapped the strength of so many great American houses, Steinway & Sons early associated with themselves in the commercial departments of their business, men of exceptional talent. Mr. C. F. Tretbar, to whom the unique position of the house in the concert room is largely due, and Mr. Nahum Stetson, everywhere closely identified with the phenomenal expansion of the business connections of the house, have long respectively held the positions of treasurer and secretary; while the present Mr. Charles H. Steinway, the brilliant president and financier of this vast corporation, has lately strengthened the house by associating Mr. Frederick Reidemeister, a young man of much promise, with his own department.

In reviewing the past or forecasting the future, not a word of the paragraph with which the editor of Frank Leslie's closed his paper can be justly erased or altered: "Their present course of patient industry, intelligent practical experiments, mental energy, and unerring judgment in what constitutes a perfect piano will secure them in their present proud position and insure them that vast public patronage which has built up their great factory."



RUSHING RELIEF SUPPLIES ON TO THE WHARF AT GALVESTON FOR DISTRIBUTION TO HUNGER-STRICKEN THOUSANDS.



A SCENE OF DEMOLITION IN THE SHOPPING DISTRICT -HUNDREDS MET DEATH UNDER THIS WRECKAGE.

#### THE FAMINE AND RUIN IN GALVESTON.

PHOTOGRAPHED ESPECIALLY FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY OUR STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

#### Inimitable

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Moore tells us that the scent of the rose clings to the broken vase

The flavor of

## Hunter **Baltimore Rye**



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It is concentrated from its

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Always Recognized "Uniform

It will always be the leader whiskey of America. of America.

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THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

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COE'S ECZEMA CURE \$1 Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland, 0.

BUT HE DOESN'T REIGN.

MISS LACEPIN-" It's getting ready to rain." Jack-"So of the Prince of Wales for years."-Judge.

Build up your systems after the hot season by using Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

THE Sohmer Piano has always maintained a leading position, and to-day it has few equals, and no superiors. The Sohmer can rest upon its merits, and win every time.

It has grown up with the country for forty years, took's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne has been a ousehold word.

Advice to Mothers: Mrs. Winslow's Sooth-ing Synty should always be used for children teeth-ing. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for

REDUCED RATES TO RICHMOND.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT OF MEET-ING OF THE SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE, I. O. O. F.

For the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., to be held at Richmond. Va., September 17th-22d, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Richmond, from all stations on its line, at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be solid and good going September 14th, 15th, and 16th, and will be good to return until September 25th, inclusive.

For particulars in regard to cross 45

For particulars in regard to stop-off at Philadel-phis. Baltimore, and Washington, consult nearest ticket-agent.

INTER-STATE FAIR AT TRENTON.

SEPTEMBER 24TH, 25TH, 25TH, 27TH, AND 28TH.

THE Great Inter-State Fair will be held on September 24th, 25th, 28th, 27th, and 28th, on the Fair Grounds, three miles east of Trenton, N. J., on the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. As in previous years, every department will be replete with superior and instructive displays. The blooded stock exhibit will be particularly fine and the daily programme of races contains the specifiest clases obtainable. Automobile races will be novel and exciting.

tainable. Automobile races will be novel and exciting.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to the Fair Grounds, including coupon of admission, at greatly reduced rates from stations within a wide radius, and special trains over the New York, Belvidere and Amboy Divisions will be run through to the grounds, thus avoiding street-car transfer. The management of the fair has put forth extraordinary efforts to make this year's exhibition even greater than last year's record-breaking display.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DEN-TIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

A DEFINITION.

LITTLE ELMER-" Papa, what's a stock com-

Professor Broadhead-" A stock company, my son, is usually a small body of men entirely surrounded by water."-Judge.

A GREAT COME-DOWN.

"I WOULD have you know, sir, that my family is descended from William the Conqueror." "Yes," he replied with a quiet smile; "and it still appears to be on the down grade."-

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Dose.-A small wine-glass full three times a day. Sold by all druggists.

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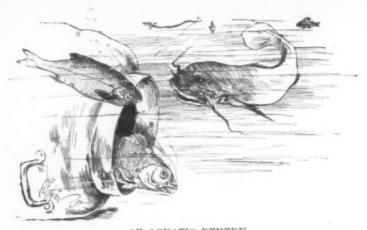
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CATTY—"To get more iron in his system. Dr. Carp said he looked too white around the cille."

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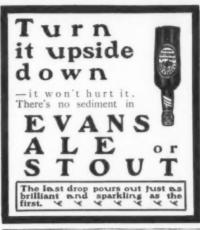
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